

THE DEMOCRAT is furnished to subscribers at \$2 per year, in advance, for six months, fifty cents for three months, and twenty-five cents for one month, in advance.

Advertisements, containing important news, are solicited from all parts of the county. Writers' names and addresses required on every communication as a private guarantee of good faith.

Business Cards one dollar per line per year. No card inserted for less than three dollars per year.

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Advertisements, to insure insertion, must be handed in by Wednesday noon.

Rates of Advertising furnished on application.

Address all communications to  
THE DEMOCRAT,  
Canton, Ohio.

## The Democrat.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1833.

A. MCGREGOR, Editor.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR—RICHARD M. BISHOP, of Cincinnati.  
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR—JAMES W. FITCH, of Cleveland.  
FOR SUPREME JUDGE—JAMES W. OKEY, of Cincinnati.  
FOR STATE TREASURER—ANTHONY HOWELLS, of Massillon.  
CLERK SUPREME COURT—RICHARD J. FANNING, of Cleveland.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—ISAIAH PILLARS, of Lima.  
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER—J. J. BURNS, of Belmont County.  
MEMBER BOARD PUBLIC WORKS—M. SCHILDER, of Chillicothe.

### Democratic County Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR—JAMES P. FOURBECK.  
FOR SHERIFF—JOHN P. RAUCH.  
FOR TREASURER—T. SULLIVAN.  
FOR CLERK OF COURTS—JOHN T. HAYS.  
FOR LEGISLATURE—R. G. WILLIAMS.  
FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—R. S. SHIELDS.  
FOR COMMISSIONER—LEONARD RABER.  
FOR CORONER—R. H. ANDERSON.  
FOR INFIRMARY DIRECTOR—WM. STOVER.

They charge Bishop with being a Christian—and it is so true we cannot deny it.

The question now is—was Ewing really a candidate for Governor? Bishop was—and is.

They had a sort of a 'ruction row' in Chicago last week. The police, mounted and otherwise, and the troops were rather too much for the disorderly.

We never believed much in Bishops, preferring a church without a bishop, but we should not wonder if the Democracy of Ohio should have a Bishop Governor!

Ex Gov. J. D. Cox, Congressman from the Toledo district, has a boy, it is said, who has entered the public service rather prematurely. Only another instance of civil service reform.

Hon. Geo. L. Converse, of Columbus, told an *Enquirer* correspondent that he thought the work of our State convention was well done—the platform carefully and satisfactorily made, and the candidates quite acceptable. Mr. Converse is a Democrat.

Governor Cox, the carpet-bag Congress man from the Toledo district, it seems, has so far disregarded the rules of Civil Service Reform as to procure the appointment of his son, just graduated out of the High School, to a Government position with a salary of \$1500 a year.

Boston people are beginning to think that in the kind of education supplied by their schools they are getting "a poor article, purchased at a high price." Charles Francis Adams, Jr., conceding that the education of the present day is better than it was twenty years ago, complains that the cost thereof in Boston is three times as much as it was twenty years ago.

By an act of the Legislature of last winter chattel mortgages and bills of sale are required to be recorded like mortgages for real estate. Prior to June 1st all that was necessary to make a chattel mortgage good was to file it with the Recorder. Now, to make them a lien they are required to be recorded. The Clerk is entitled to forty cents for making the record.

This mob in Columbus went to all the shops and ordered the men to quit work on Monday. If the owners remonstrated, the leaders said to them, "shut up or burn up." That was in the capital of Ohio in 1877.—*Repository*.

R. B. Hayes, fraudulent President, and Tom Young, one of the 'b' boys of Cincinnati, Governor of Ohio. The *Repository* seems to be anxious to slander workingmen. Now, do not believe the tale, and the fact is, no shops were burned in Columbus. Try again.

The Buckeye seeks to intimidate the voters of this county. Does that paper remember its denunciation of intimidation in the South?—*Leotonia Reporter*.

"Remember?" No, indeed! These radical journals have no disposition to "remember" when they instigated mob law, and the wanton destruction of the private property of Democrats, as well as their arrest by arbitrary force, and their incarceration in camps and forts. The *Repository* was one of those organs of devilry, and really, it does not seem to have improved much in good sense.

### THE GREAT STRIKE ENDED.

The great labor strike ended with last week, and on Sunday and Monday freight trains generally commenced moving. The news from Buffalo, Erie, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, &c., was that order was restored and freight trains were moving. The only point where there was disturbance was at Columbus; but our mighty Governor at once ordered out the volunteer militia, and the Canton company had marching orders.

ESQUIRE FOLGER, as we have stated, secured the radical nomination for the State Senate over Mr. Coates, by the manipulations and maneuvers of the Hayes Republican Postoffice leaders. Mr. Coates was not so given to worship as to shout—"the king can do no wrong." The fear was that he might be a Garfield man for the United States Senate rather than a Stanley Matthews supporter. Hence the postoffice organ grinders and their friends managed to give Mr. Folger the nomination, although Coates was entitled to it on every principle of right and fair dealing. Mr. Coates, it is conceded, had a majority of the Republican votes, and a majority of the delegates instructed for him. In fact it was another 8 to 7 affair and all this for a civil service reform administration.

The only thing that astonishes us is that Mr. Folger would accept a nomination under such circumstances, so to speak.

Some of the true inwardness of the Oregon investigation was struck last week in the statement of a fellow named Lake, that he had been hired by one Higby to make affidavit that he saw one thousand nine hundred dollars paid for a vote for Grover. Lake says he received for his affidavit an order for two hundred dollars on the United States Marshal, and a promise that he should be subpoenaed to Washington and well paid for going. A person named Williams was secreted in the room where the traffic between Lake and Higby was conducted, and heard its particulars. Subornation of perjury is a high crime, for which the Oregon laws prescribe severe punishment; and inasmuch as the administration of the State is in unfriendly hands, it would seem to be advisable for the persons who are conducting the "investigation" on these peculiar principles to get out of that as quickly as possible.

THE Republican county convention to appoint delegates to their State convention, to represent the party in Stark, was held in Agricultural Hall, in the Court House, on last Saturday week. The Hayes influence prevailed, and the Administration was endorsed softly, and developed considerable opposition. Messrs. Coates and E. N. Johnson, of Alliance, being the principal speakers against the Hayes policy, saying such an endorsement would have a damaging influence in and about Alliance. The Hayes leaders spoke of the honesty of purpose of "the President"—called him a nice man, so good, and so amiable, "or words to that effect."

The developments in the convention indicated plainly wherefore and who counted out Coates at Minerva. The expressed will of the Republican party was wholly disregarded by the Hayes leaders in the district, and Mr. Folger made it on Coates by 8 to 7.

JUDGE KELLEY of Philadelphia, an old, malignant and consistent radical, was in Washington last week, and professes no surprise at the alarming strike. He charges it to the ruinous policy of the government in shrinking value and forcing contraction to reach specie payments. A Washington dispatch says:

There is one very decided impression here, and that is, that the events of the last five days have settled definitely that the specie resumption act must be repealed as soon as Congress meets. Further, that Secretary Sherman must call a halt in a ruinous financial policy which has contributed not a little to bring about the chaos and disorder now upon the country.

JOHN N. RAMSEY, of Alliance, our next Auditor, called upon us on Wednesday of this week. Mr. Ramsey is a clever, popular gentleman, and is just the man to lay out Jimmy Sourbeck in this fall's campaign.—*Repository*.

Ramsey did not lay out Mr. Sourbeck two years ago; and the chances are less for Ramsey now, as Jim Sourbeck has made an attentive and faithful Auditor, and will probably be continued another term.

We understand Ramsey is strong against Hayes and his Southern policy. In fact the Alliance radicals and spiritualists all are. Law and order at the South takes the starch out of them.

DEMOCRATIC State convention proceedings, platform included, will be found on the second page of this paper. Mr. Joseph Pulitzer's last article defending Hayes, will be found on our third page. It is pointed and truthful, and will be found replete with facts. An interesting correspondence between P. R. R. President Scott, and James P. Barr, of the Pittsburgh *Post*, will be found on our sixth page. Also, on same page, several editorial paragraphs. Our seventh page has the usual valuable variety and poetry.

The John Sherman Republican financial policy is not of a restorative character, judging by results. The whole country is prostrate. Labor and business are fearfully oppressed. Rich corporations are closing in order to avoid failure, and most men wish themselves out of business entirely. Do we not need reform? A change in our infamous tariff? A return to honest money and honest government? The first great step necessary is to get out the imbeciles and knaves in power, and put in men of integrity and capacity, and who are faithful to the Constitution.

HENRY E. WIGLEY, a civil and mining engineer of the oil regions, says "there have been drilled in the oil regions of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, over 23,000 wells at an aggregate cost of \$192,000,000," and that these wells have produced an aggregate amount of about eighty-eight millions of barrels, worth at the wells over \$308,000,000, or at seaboard prices, when refined, \$440,000,000. Of course part of this oil is used for home consumption.

THE Canton Democrat is sailing into the Buckeye, Canton *Repository*, Youngstown Register and Tribune, for talking to Judge Meyer the way he should be talked in relation to the Thomas Naughton sentence. McGregor is never so much at home as when serving as a prop in a circus show, and he makes a good one in length.—*Buckeye State*.

And the editor of the *Buckeye* will "never be so much at home" until he is caged along with the rest of the apes in the "circus."

### FROM YOUNGSTOWN.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 27, 1877.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—Judging from present indications, the Republican party in this county is doomed to certain defeat at the coming October election. The Democrats and Greenbackers have united on a ticket composed of men from both parties, and among the very best that could be found to fill the various offices.

On Saturday, the 21st inst., at 10:30 a. m., as previously announced, Democratic delegates met in the new Court House and transacted preliminary business, and adjourned until 1 p. m., when candidates for the offices of Auditor, Recorder, Commissioner and Coroner were nominated, the best of feeling and boundless enthusiasm prevailing. The Greenbackers were in session at the same time, and put in nomination candidates for Representative, Prosecuting Attorney and Infirmary Director. At 3:15 p. m., both parties met in joint session and ratified each other's nominations; the ticket known as the People's, being as follows: For Representative, Robert Mackey; Auditor, James B. Hughes; Prosec. Attorney, Monroe W. Johnson; Recorder, Thomas H. Ward; Comm'r, Geo. Weitzel; Infirmary Director, Abram Kline; Coroner, Cornelius Harroff. The candidates were severally called upon, and responded in brief, appropriate speeches, those of Mr. W. Johnson, Esq., and Robert Mackey being especially felicitous and invigorating. Each party, though working for the success of the whole ticket, retains its own separate organization and central committee.

Hoping the time honored Democracy of "Mollie Stark" will meet with success; as we confidently expect to in this county.

I remain yours Democratically,  
Wm. A. W.

### WHO MUST REGISTER.

Many citizens are under the impression that in accordance with the new registration law all parties must register to entitle them to their vote. This is a mistake. Persons who have resided one year in the State, 300 days in the county, and 355 days in the township, village or ward in which they offer to vote are not required or authorized to register. Also the head of a family having actually resided in the county the time required by the act, to-wit: 300 days without registration, or 30 days with it, who *bonafide* removes from one township, village or ward to another, in the same county, may vote (if otherwise qualified) in the township, village, or ward to which he so removes, without reference to the time of residence therein. If, however, he has registered in the former, he can only vote in the latter to which he so removes, by presenting the proper statement of such registration and qualifying to its correctness.

The parties who must register are those who have not resided in the State one year, in the county 300 days, and in the township, village, or ward, 355 days. The rule is relaxed, however, in favor of those changing their residence from one county or township, village or ward, to another, who take pains to register in the precinct to which they remove. For thus removing and registering, a residence in the county of thirty days, and in the township, village, or ward, of twenty days, next preceding the election is sufficient. The place of registration for every precinct is the usual place of voting therein. The time of registration is fixed on the third Friday and Saturday next preceding every general election in April, October and November, from eight o'clock A. M. till nine o'clock P. M. To make sure, however, parties should register on Friday. Registration can be made at no other time or place except those specified. The above comments on the registration law may be relied upon as correct.—*Ex.*

THE Repository says Carroll county will endorse the Folger fraud by 500 majority. We do not credit the tale, having a better opinion of fair minded Republicans of little Carroll. Four years ago Carroll gave Edwin Ferrall a majority for the Senate, and Stark gave him 600 majority over his Republican opponent, and times were not so propitious as now, politically and Democratically.—*Stark Co. Democrat*.

The Repository may bluster and the Free Press may boast of "the star that never sets," but the facts do not indicate that Little Carroll is a fixed star in the political system. Her majorities waver and wobble in a tickety manner, and sometimes the managers become scared. In 1875, for instance, they beat Haines for Senator 312 votes, McGuire for Representative 204, and Morland for Judge 210; in 1874 the late Auditor Shaw (Dem) had 260 majority, while Thos. Hays was beaten for Prosecuting Attorney 164 votes, and Jos. McGregor for Commissioner 146, the majority on the State ticket being 342. In 1873 Senator Ferrall carried the county by 48 majority, while Morgan for Clerk was beaten 175, Shaw for Sheriff by 257, while the majority for Noyes was about 302. This sounding of gongs and toms about big majorities in Carroll is plainly intended for effect; they hope to pull through this fall their unpopular ticket—the most nauseous dose the rank and file has had presented to them for a number of years.—*Chronicle*.

Those admirable lines from the pen of Mr. Bayard Taylor are so applicable to the great question of the day that we reproduce them:

If knaves beguile, by felon art,  
The shifting force of the hour;  
If civic rule from right depart,  
And broken Impudence has power;  
If low Ambition buy his place  
While Merit waits in half disgrace,  
Still undecided ways the fight:  
The bugle still to charge commands;  
There is no truce of tongues or hands,  
No quarter while one formless stands  
To mock eternal Right!

Seldom has a poet spoken more to the purpose upon any political theme. The pimps of power and the patrons of fraud will not admire them.

OUR CANDIDATE—Hon. R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, selected as candidate for Governor, is one of the leading business men of the Queen City, and is well and favorably known by commercial men throughout the State. He is a sterling Democrat, but not a politician in the sense in which the word is generally intended to mean. He is at the head of one of the largest and most successful wholesale grocery houses of Cincinnati, and in point of integrity, clear far-sightedness and esteem of those who know him, stands second to none of his fellow-citizens.—*Dayton Democrat*.

PLEASANT TRIBUTES TO AN EXCELLENT OFFICER—Hon. J. F. McKinney is an admirable presiding officer. He held the reins yesterday in a masterly manner, and handled the howling crowd as but few men could. McKinney for chairman of a bang up, rip roaring Democratic convention is the right man in the right place.—*Columbus Journal*, 26th ult.

### A CARD FROM JUDGE MEYER.

(From the Salem Era.)

ED. SALEM ERA—Dear Sir:—My attention has lately been called to an article headed "A Judicial Outrage," copied from the Youngstown Register and Tribune, and occupying a prominent place in the editorial columns of your journal, in which I am violently assailed and censured in my character as judge, because of the leniency of the sentence which I passed on Thomas Naughton, at the late term of Court of Common Pleas in Columbiana county, for the crime of shooting with intent to kill or wound Joshua Roller. As in that article the facts of the case are greatly distorted and thereby gross injustice is done me, I trust, conscious of the obligations of an auditor and publisher, you will insert and publish in your journal in a like prominent manner, this card of mine, which will render an account of my action as judge in the premises, and enable your readers to form a correct opinion in the case, and judge what cause there was for this attack upon my judicial character.

Towards the close of the last term, by an exchange of courtesies with Judge Laubie, I came over to New Lisbon to dispose of such cases as were ready for trial, among some in which Judge Laubie could not sit as judge, being of counsel in the same. I arrived there Monday afternoon, and finally adjourned on Saturday afternoon of the same week. Of the case of Ohio against Naughton, I knew nothing whatever, except that the title of the case appeared on the criminal trial docket, with the remark, "shooting with intent to kill or wound," and that Judge Ambler, on behalf of the defendant, who was in jail, submitted a motion for continuance on the ground of a want of time to prepare for trial at so late a day in the term. The motion was granted and the case was continued until the next term, the defendant having put in a plea of "not guilty." My attention was no longer called to the case. Of the case I had never heard or read anything, and hence knew absolutely nothing about it. I never saw or knew the defendant, and heard and knew nothing about him or his difficulties. During the week I was constantly engaged in the trial of cases, and tried hard to get through with the business so as to adjourn the term on Saturday. By strenuous application I succeeded in doing so, but was engaged in announcing opinions in cases before me until the very minute of train time Saturday afternoon, and even had to curtail opinions in some cases for want of time. At the last moment I gave orders to the Sheriff to adjourn Court without day, and was about to run to the depot where my baggage had already been taken. At this moment Judge Ambler, Mr. McKivickers, the Prosecuting Attorney, and Sheriff Fountain, all hurriedly came up to the bench and begged me to defer the adjournment for a few moments, because they said that the prisoner Naughton had determined to plead guilty to the indictment against him, and they would consider it a great favor, if he could be sentenced to the penitentiary during the adjournment. I declined doing so, and remarked, if I did so I would miss the train and would have no chance to reach home that day, and my baggage was already at the depot. Thereupon the Sheriff proffered that if I would stay long enough to sentence the prisoner, he would take me over to Leotonia in his carriage in time to take the train for Canton, saying that he had one of the fleetest horses and would take me over in forty minutes time, he would have my baggage brought back, and would keep his horse and carriage at the foot of the stairs ready to start as soon as I would be through sentencing the prisoner. I yielded to their importunities and consented to remain long enough to sentence the prisoner. The whole thing was the work of a few minutes. I most disliked the haste, but as the Prosecuting Attorney and the Sheriff importuned and urged the matter I concluded all was right, and there was no reason to hesitate. The prisoner was brought in. He withdrew the plea of "not guilty," and put in the plea of "guilty," and the Prosecuting Attorney requested that he be sentenced. I remarked that I knew nothing about the case, and therefore desired to be informed respecting the case in order to be able to sentence the prisoner properly and justly. Thereupon, as customary in such cases, the Prosecuting Attorney and the prisoner's counsel, Judge Ambler, made their professional statements, upon which it became my duty as judge, to act and sentence the prisoner.

Judge Ambler, in his statement, informed the Court professionally and upon honor, that the defendant had lately been keeper of a saloon in the town of Leotonia, where his family still resided; that he had been lately indicted for some offense against the liquor law of the State, and had placed money in the hands of his lawyer to pay the fine, but the money had not been paid over; that thereupon a capias was issued upon the indictment to arrest the defendant, but that he carefully kept himself concealed so that for some days he successfully eluded the Sheriff in his search; that the Sheriff then placed the writ in the hands of Constable Roller, who lived at Leotonia and would have a better opportunity to catch the defendant than he had; that for some days the defendant eluded Constable Roller and kept himself concealed; but that in the course of time supposing that the pursuit had slackened, the defendant had become less vigilant, and had also indulged in a drunken spree, lasting several days, to which, unfortunately at times he was addicted, and which, on this occasion, because of his troubles, was worse than on any previous occasion, the officer managed to catch him; that in his drunken condition, whilst struggling to get away from the officer, in the excitement of the moment, the defendant drew a pistol and fired at the officer, whilst the officer fired two or three shots at him; that it was impossible to tell which fired first, that unfortunately the officer was hit in the breast and seriously wounded, but was fast getting well; that at the time of the occurrence the defendant was intoxicated to an extent that he was unconscious of what he was doing, and certainly not in a condition of mind to form any design or intent, and it was therefore very doubtful whether upon trial he could be convicted of the offence charged; but he had concluded, as he was poor and without means to litigate, that he would not contend with the State, but would plead guilty, and appeal to the mercy of the Court; he said that he had a wife and children who were dependent upon his earnings for a living; that aside from the vice of intemperance, which he had since abjured, he was a good husband and father and provided well for his family; wherefore he hoped and prayed that the Court would in mercy inflict as light a sentence as the law and these facts which he had stated in the opinion of the Court justified and required.

With slight and unimportant differences of detail, the statement made by Mr. McKivicker substantially concurred with that of Judge Ambler in all the main features, giving character to the unfortunate transaction and degree of criminality to be affixed thereto. His remarks were short and hurried, and not very pointed, not conveying to the mind the impression that in his estimation the case was not one of gravity, requiring any particular severity on the part of the Court, or any particular exertion on the part of the witnesses if he desired, in case he supposed that the case was more serious than it appeared from these statements; the Court would have heard the testimony even if an adjournment would become necessary.

This, then, was the case as it appeared before me as judge, and upon which I was so suddenly called to act. Weighing the facts as related in these statements of the counsel, and accepting them as true and reliable, deemed it my duty to sentence the prisoner to be imprisoned in the penitentiary and kept at hard labor for the period of two years. The law authorizes a sentence in such cases from one to twenty years, according to the degree of criminality characterizing each case respectively. I acted accordingly to the facts before me, guided by the honest convictions of my judgment and the dictates of my conscience. I was bound to act upon the professional statements of counsel; I had no other light or criterion by which to be governed; and considering the character and position of these honorable gentlemen, I thought as I still think, that I could rely with confidence on their professional statements, men who have been honored by the people with high and respectable positions as they repeatedly have been, I had, and still have, the firm conviction, they could not and would not, deceive the Court by statements so solemnly made.

This statement I make, that if there is anything wrong in the disposition of the case, I have no knowledge of it; and that if I am sure to be attached to the case, it may rest where it belongs. Certainly there was no case before me, or decided by me of a character or gravity such as is represented by the editor of the Youngstown Register and Tribune in the article mentioned, or as represented by the editor of the Buckeye State, in his paper. The uncharitable and most foul insinuations of both these papers, "that religion and politics must have influenced the Judge in rendering the sentence," I will leave to the just appreciation of their enlightened readers. Aside from the statements made by counsel, both of whom are leading Republicans, I knew nothing of the man Naughton, and I knew absolutely nothing about his religion or politics. Such insinuation can but be the product of minds having lost their balance in long continued and bitter partisan warfare; or of more wicked spirits who have grown deaf to the voice of conscience. Let the people judge.

Dare I hope that the papers named, which so wantonly attacked me, will see the propriety of publishing this card in their columns, that justice may be done in the premises?

Respectfully yours,  
S. MEYER.  
CANTON, O., July 17th, 1877.

### THE BAYONET AND BULLET.

Not Lawful Unless Called Out by Courts of Law.

An Admirable Letter from Wm. Brindle, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1877.  
Col. Jas. P. Barr, Editor of the Pittsburgh Post.

DEAR SIR—This morning I read your good and timely advice to the President of the Pennsylvania railroad company which was unwisely rejected. You reminded him that he "had it in his power to restore peace and preserve society." You implored "him not to assume that the military can settle anything but defiance of law."

The same advice was given here early on Saturday morning. The railroad managers, confidently relying on military coercion, rejected all advice, and concluded to give the bayonet and bullet in answer to a demand for bread, or living wages for the risky labor in the world; and the result of the unlawful use of the military was the deplorable loss of life and of millions of property. Before your taxpayers are made to pay for the loss of property by using the military in an unlawful manner, the railroad managers should be held to strict accountability to the civil law by the Courts. This is not a military government or despotism—as yet. The military can only be used lawfully as a posse comitatus to aid the Sheriff or United States Marshal in executing a writ of Court. The Courts are the only proper authorities to call out the military. It will be for the Courts to say who are responsible for the loss of life and property. One party of persons can no more take the law into their own hands than another—both are equally answerable to the "offended majesty" of the civil law.

The idea that it would have destroyed the authority and compromised the dignity of railroad officials to have conferred or compromised with an oppressed people, demanding relief, however illegal and improper may have been their mode of seeking redress, is simply absurd. Latterly, railroad officials have been flattered with the idea that they are the "kings" of free America. It is a great mistake for them to listen to such servile flattery from those who are "loyal" to them, and regard themselves as the only sovereigns in this country.

The adoption by Congress, in October next, of the propositions of the Ohio Democracy, will enable Congress to pay off and pay up the Federal debt; in part money, which will settle the labor question on a firm and enduring basis. Let the people of all parties rally around that noble standard, and endorse those propositions by hundreds of thousands of a majority, and the business of the country, in the plenty of par money in circulation, will instantly revive and be made prosperous.

The peace of this city was preserved, by not resorting to the use of the bayonet and the bullet, in answer to a demand for lying wages, or for "work or bread." Had a shot been fired here the result would have been quite as disastrous as in your city. The result of the experiment taught them wisdom here, and more than proved the wisdom of your timely advice, so unwisely rejected.

Yours truly,  
WM. BRINDLE,  
No. 319 South 10th Street.

THE Bucyrus Forum occupies over a column to disprove the assertion of John Hopley, of the Journal, that the Democratic party contains the "organized ignorance of the country," which is more space than the pamphlet deserves. Such ridiculously foolish assertions need no contradiction.—*Hardin Co. Democrat*.

THE hatchet is buried, and we throw up our sponge for Anthony Howells, of Stark, the next State Treasurer of Ohio.—*Deer Fisher's Hardin Co. Democrat*.

### THE STRIKE ENDED AND TRAINS MOVING.

The railroad blockade at this point is ended. Trains commenced moving yesterday on all the roads, equipped with crews either brought here or recruited here. As a result of this, should the supply of trainmen hold out, the strike fails. The railroad companies make no concessions, and are masters of the situation. Their success is largely due to the influence and aid, direct and indirect, of the Federal and State governments. The railroad side of the question, owing to the folly of the rioters, to say nothing of their crimes, became the side of law and order, while the strikers were tainted by illegal and riotous acts, as well as intimidation sure to run into lawlessness. It is difficult to tell just where moral suasion ends and intimidation commences; in striking operations. There are rumors that the railroads concede some points, but we cannot verify them. If the men are forced back to work by superior strategy and power of numbers and money, it is not difficult to see that the trace will be a hollow one, liable to break out again at any time, with more thorough preparation.—*Phi. Post*, 30th.

What all this display of military force ended, the "worst" has passed? Is it not a standing, moving, ever present menace to the liberty of the citizen? Has the Governor or the State Legislature, which could have been, and can be, easily convened, declared Allegheny county under martial law? Has the President, or his Congress, which can be easily convened, pronounced the so-called "mobocratic" States under martial law? No! Where, then, is the necessity for this unnecessary display of military force, which only inflames, and necessarily accomplishes no good?—*Phi. Post*.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Clapper, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

ang2-dw JACOB DAGER, Adm'r.

### ROAD NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Stark County at their next regular session, on Monday, September 3rd, 1877, praying for the vacation of so much of the old county road originally laid out between Kendall and New Baltimore, as lies between the road from Canton to New Berlin and the north line of section twenty-one, in Plain township, in said county, for the reason that the same has become useless to the public.

July 30, 1877.—ang2-bw PETITIONERS.

### HOTEL FOR SALE, RENT, OR—Exchange for other Desirable Property.

The undersigned wishes to sell, rent or exchange for other suitable real estate, the well known and popular "St. Julian Hotel," at Leotonia, Stark Co., Ohio. It is the only hotel in said thriving village. Poor health in the family of the proprietor is the reason for wishing to dispose of the same. For further particulars inquire at the St. Julian Hotel.

ang2-1f J. J. MOINET, Proprietor.

### SCIO COLLEGE, LOCATED AT NEW MARKET STATION, On the P. C. and St. Louis R. R.

A School for the People. No better opportunity for preparing to teach, or get a liberal education. Fall term begins Sept. 3d. Teaching thorough and practical. Boarding in College building or ladies. Expenses low as can be found anywhere. Our method of teaching, via the lecture plan, is growing in favor as the advantages are known. For further information address:

REV. E. ELLISON, A. M., Pres. Harrison County, O.

ang2-cw

### PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, one and a half miles southeast of Berlin and three-fourths mile west of Southraff Mill, on

Saturday, August 18th, 1877, the following farm property: The farm contains

### THIRTY ACRES.

22 ACRES CLEARED AND 8 ACRES TIMBER. The clear land all good tillable land. There is on the farm a good story and a half log frame house, good barn and out buildings, a good orchard of bearing trees, the farm has good wells on it and is a desirable property. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. Terms made known on day of sale.

THE HEIRS OF DAVID CASSLER, Dec'd.

ang2-dw

### LEGAL.

#### SHERIFF SALE.

R. H. Spers vs. Samuel Gungberg. By virtue of an execution issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry in the room occupied by said Samuel Gungberg in the city of Canton, on

Monday, the 13th day of August, 1877, the following described personal property, to-wit: 351 pairs of pants, 246 vests, one lot of overhauls, 47 pair working pants, 34 working shirts, 44 small suits, 25 coats, 34 boxes of clothing, 14 boxes of clothing, 17 boxes white shirt, 10 caps in window, 71 hats in show case, 9 hats in window, 139 coats, 24 boxes of coats, 24 boxes of suspenders, 66 boxes of underwear, 11 boxes of hose, 80 summer coats, 4 large suits of clothes, 20 trunks, 9 umbrellas, 22 valises, a lot of caps in drawers, 24 fine coats, 1 pair of pants, one large mirror, 2 show cases and contents.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock a. m. Terms cash. No goods to be delivered until paid for.

ang2-cw J. F. RAUCH, Sheriff.

### Divorce Notice.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } Stark County Common Pleas Court.

Alonzo L. Sch